

ZIMMERMANN ADMITS THAT GERMANY TRIED TO ALLY JAPAN AND MEXICO AGAINST U. S.

BRANDEGEE FIGHTS FOR SENATE BILL TO ARM VESSELS

Connecticut Senator Says Measure Granting Full Powers to President Should Prevail—Says That This Country and Germany Have Been in State of War Since February 1—Congress Hastens All Preparedness Bills As Session Nears End.

Washington, March 3.—The legislative situation in congress today, according to the most optimistic estimates, indicated that senate republicans had determined to limit activities for the remainder of the session to the following:

Final passage of the naval appropriation bill.

Approval of the house resolution for a \$150,000,000 naval bond issue.

Enactment of armed neutrality bill.

Republican leaders, however, were without any assurances from Senator LaFollette, who may oppose it.

Republicans were determined, according to democratic senators who have been struggling with them for 24 hours for a reconsideration, to prevent final passage of the following bills:

The army bill.

Sundry civil appropriation bill and the general deficiency bill.

Military academy bill.

Bill to extend authority of the shipping board and permit the government to take merchant ships owned or building in the United States in time of threatened war.

Amendments to the federal reserve law and all other pending general legislation.

Any bills left over would be taken up at an extra session if there be one, or at the last moment of the present session. Current appropriations could be extended by resolution.

Despite threats of a few Republican leaders to hold up all pending appropriation bills, the Senate early today agreed to the conference report on the \$40,000,000 legislative, judicial and executive supply measure which carries with it the salary increases for government employees. The bill now goes to the president for approval.

Administration leaders approached the closing continuous session today fearful lest opposition by Senators LaFollette and Stone to the bill authorizing arming of American merchant vessels might prevent enactment of the measure by noon to-morrow.

When debate was resumed today Senator Hitchcock, to perfect the bill's parliamentary status, had the Senate draft with two slight amendments, substituted after the enacting clause for the House text. One amendment eliminates the provision for arming merchantmen "fore and aft," thus removing specific direction as to armament. The other prevents United States protection for foreign ships.

Senator Brandegee, Republican, Connecticut, called the German prohibited zone "an ambush where Germany laid in wait to deal death" to anyone who entered against her edict creating it.

"Shall we sit supinely and allow the use of a foreign potentate to clear the ocean of American shipping and block our ports?" he asked. "Are we obliged to wait for the slaughter to be accomplished before we defend ourselves? I trust that neither congress nor the American people have fallen to such depths of degradation that they are willing to furl the American flag and withdraw from the high seas as the misguided band of pacifists seem to wish.

"There is no use to issue a moral homily, or a Salvation Army tract, or to repeat the sermon on the Mount to a nation that has gone mad and acts through its military autocracy like a homicidal maniac. Must we go off the face of the earth—lie down and curl up? I'm for peace, but I

am going to preserve the liberties of my country. If the pacifists had lived in the time of George Washington we never would have been a country and if they have their way we will not now cease to be a country. The peace propaganda, in some aspects, closely approaches treason."

Senator Sherman presented today's news dispatches from Berlin bringing Foreign Minister Zimmermann's admission of the attempted intrigue with Japan and Mexico.

Senators manifested such keen interest in the dispatches that they were read twice. Senators who had been inclined to denounce the celebrated Zimmermann instructions as a forgery or a British plot showed particular interest.

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PRESIDENT TO CALL CONGRESS IN WAR CRISIS

No Steps Toward Hostilities Unless Congress Convenes, He Says.

SEEKS TO HASTEN REVENUE MEASURES

Completes Inaugural Address and Signs Several Important Bills.

Washington, March 3.—President Wilson has no intention of taking action that would bring war with Germany unless Congress is summoned in extra session.

This was communicated to Senate leader today by Representatives of the President, who takes the position that if no extraordinary crisis arises it will not be necessary to call an extra session before late in the spring and then only to pass any appropriation bills which may fall at the present session.

The President today continued efforts to persuade Republican Senators to assist in the passage of needed appropriation bills during the present session.

These Senators were told by representatives of the President that their argument that Congress should remain in session because of the German situation was not logical because he naturally would take no action leading to a declaration of war without the cooperation of Congress.

The President was represented as feeling deeply the implication back of the effort to force an extra session. He desires the important appropriation bills passed at this session so that if an extra session is forced by the German situation Congress would begin work immediately on emergency measures.

It became known that the President will seek an opportunity in the near future to make his position clear.

The President completed his inaugural address today and it was understood that the foreign situation was the principal subject dealt with.

The President, both by telephone and through direct representatives, was in constant communication with the cabinet today.

Although the President has prepared his inaugural address, he may decide to make some changes in it with reference to the foreign situation should development warrant. The address probably will not be issued to the press until shortly before the President begins his speech after taking the oath of office Monday.

President Wilson today signed the revenue bill designed to raise \$350,000,000 through special taxes and bond issues.

The President also signed the post office appropriation bill containing the "bone dry" prohibition provision.

GYPSES DRIVEN FROM MEXICO A NUISANCE HERE

Health Department and Police Having Hard Time Dealing With Band.

Driven out of Mexico by Carranza, and from post to pillar in this country, because of their alleged petty thieving and the fact they have been considered a menace to the public health, a nomadic band of gypsies numbering about 40 persons who were arrested yesterday in a raid by Capt. Coley and Sgt. John Flynn, of the Second precinct station, are today causing no end of trouble for the police and health authorities.

With the exception of their chief, Tony Thompson, who was arraigned in court this morning, all of the band charged with vagrancy had their cases continued for one week with the understanding that they leave town. This morning after Thompson had paid a fine of \$25 for violating the laws pertaining to fortune telling, they maintained they would refuse to migrate.

For the last two weeks storekeepers and the public have been annoyed by their activities. They have been forcibly evicted from no less than four stores, once by orders of the board of health. It is alleged by the police that they have picked the pockets of the credulous while telling fortunes and have stolen articles of food from stores which they entered under the guise of prospective purchasers.

This morning when they were given their liberty and released from cells at police headquarters, the small army transported the spectators to the land of Romany. The women, all of

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THE WEATHER

For New Haven and vicinity: Cloudy tonight; Sunday fair.

MEXICO DIDN'T KNOW OF PLOT, AGUILAR AVERS

Gaudalajara, Mex., March 3.—Gen. Candido Aguilar, the provisional minister of foreign relations, today formally denied that the Mexican government had been approached by Germany with the object of forming an alliance hostile to the United States.

CONSERVATOR IS DESIGNATED FOR SARAH B. CANDEE

Atty. Shaw's Appointment Probably Will End Family Dispute.

Attorney Samuel C. Shaw was today named conservator of Mrs. Sarah B. Candee of 1249 Fairfield avenue.

The appointment of Attorney Shaw probably ends the family dispute between Mrs. Harriet C. White of this city and Mrs. Almira Louise Stevens of New Haven, daughters of Mrs. Candee.

Mrs. Candee is the widow of John D. Candee, once publisher of the Bridgeport Standard. A disagreement arose between the daughters as to the care of their mother, and Mrs. Stevens, who is the wife of Frederick H. Stevens, former business manager of the Standard, took her mother to her home in New Haven.

On Nov. 20, 1916, Mrs. White brought proceedings in the probate court here to have a conservator appointed for her mother. The latter owns the homestead at 1249 Fairfield avenue and also possesses a number of securities. The application for the appointment of the conservator was opposed by Mrs. Stevens. An agreement between the sisters was reached today. Mrs. Candee will remain at the home of Mrs. Stevens in New Haven.

"GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH" READY FOR 1917 SEASON

New Tent Has Been Made in Loft, and Wagons Have Been Painted.

All is in readiness at the Barnum & Bailey winter quarters for the advent of the circus season of 1917. Bright and glittering gold and silver and highly colored burnished paints cover the entire rolling stock and parade equipment of the big circus which was entirely overhauled during the winter. A new tent has been made in the loft in Norman street and now lies in the form of huge balls of canvas as high as the average man in height.

In the training quarters, elephants, horses, dogs and other animals including the huge bears are being put through their finishing touches for the new and novel feats that will for the first time be shown to the millions of children and the pleased fathers and mothers, sweethearts and swains who never miss the annual event of the Barnum & Bailey "Greatest Show on Earth."

Arrangements have been made whereby the advance agents of the circus will leave on their route throughout the East during the coming week, and they will be followed in close relays by the additional agents who continue on the route through the cities and towns until after the show has closed its performance.

The Barnum & Bailey show will leave winter quarters March 23 for Madison Square Garden, where it will again show this year, opening the inaugural performance on March 27. Then it will proceed throughout the East and Middle West and South. It is not scheduled to play in Bridgeport, where the Ringling Brothers' circus will perform this year with many new features.

BERNSTORFF FOR REICHSTAG.

Amsterdam, March 3.—Count von Bernstorff, former German ambassador to the United States, has been nominated as a candidate for the Reichstag in place of the late Herr Von Neiding, according to the Telegraaf.

EXPECTS EXTRA SESSION.

Washington, March 3.—Republican Leader Mann announced to members of the house today "there is every probability" of an extra session before next summer.

AMERICAN ARMY OFFICER KILLED ON ITALY FRONT

Washington, March 3.—Major Elvin R. Heiberg, an American military attaché at Rome, was accidentally killed Tuesday while riding on the Italian front. A report to the state department today from the embassy said the officer was at the front on observation duty.

Foreign Secretary Admits That Steps Were Taken Preparatory to Expected War With United States—Defends His Action As Justified in the Event That Hostilities Did Come—London Report Says Berlin Charges Treachery in America Caused Revelations to This Government.

Berlin, March 3, by wireless to Sayville.—The following was given out today by the Overseas news agency (the official German news bureau):

Foreign Secretary Zimmermann was asked by a staff member of the Overseas News agency about the English report that "a German plot had been revealed to get Mexico to declare war against the United States and to secure Japan's aid against the United States." Secretary Zimmermann answered:

"You understand that it is impossible for me to discuss the facts of this 'revealed plot' just at this moment and under these circumstances. I, therefore, may be allowed to limit my answer to what is said in the English reports, which certainly are not inspired by sympathy with Germany. The English report expressly states that Germany expected and wished to remain on terms of friendship with the United States but that we had prepared measures of defense in case the United States declared war against Germany. I fail to see how such a 'plot' is inspired by unfriendliness on our part. It would mean nothing but that we would use means universally admitted in war in case the United States declared war.

"The most important part of the alleged plot is its conditions and form. The whole 'plot' falls flat to the ground in case the United States does not declare against us. And if we really, as the report alleges, considered the possibility of hostile acts of the United States against us, then we really had reason to do so.

"An Argentine newspaper, a short while ago, really 'revealed a plot' when it told that the United States last year suggested to other American republics common action against Germany and her allies. This 'plot' apparently was not conditional in the least. The news as published by La Prensa (Buenos Aires) agrees well with the interpretation given, for instance, by an American newspaperman, Edward Price, in Berlin and London, who said that the United States was waiting only for the proper moment in order opportunely to assist the Entente.

"The same American stated that Americans from the beginning of the war really participated in it by putting the immense resources of the United States at the Entente's disposal and that Americans had not declared war only because they felt sure that assistance by friendly neutrality would be during that time much more efficient for the Entente than direct participation in the war. Whether this American newspaperman reported the facts exactly we were at a loss to judge in satisfactory fashion since we were more or less completely cut off from communication with the United States.

"But there were other facts which seemed to confirm this and similar assurances. Everybody knows these facts and I need not repeat them. The Entente propaganda services have sufficiently heralded all these pro-Entente demonstrations in the United States. And if you link these demonstrations with the actual attitude of the United States, then it is obvious that it was not trifling on our part to consider valid defensive measures we should take in case we were attacked by the United States."

There is no record of an American newspaper correspondent named Edward Price. Edward Price Bell is London correspondent of the Chicago Daily News.

Treachery in U. S. Says Berlin News Agency on Plot

London, March 3.—Foreign Secretary Zimmermann's instructions to the German minister to Mexico, as published in the United States, are admitted in Berlin to have been correctly quoted, according to a dispatch to Reuters from the German capital by way of Amsterdam.

The dispatch quotes the following telegram received in Amsterdam from Berlin on Friday and which apparently was sent by the Wolf bureau, the semi-official German news agency:

"The American press contains reports about instructions from the ministry of foreign affairs to the German minister in Mexico City, in the event that Germany, after the proclamation of unrestricted submarine warfare, failed to keep the United States neutral. These reports are based on the following facts:

"After the decision had been taken to begin unrestricted submarine warfare on Feb. 1 we had to reckon, in view of the previous attitude of the American government, with the possibility of conflict with the United States. That this calculation was right is proved by the fact that the American government severed diplomatic relations with Germany soon after the proclamation of a barred zone and asked other neutrals to follow her example.

"Anticipating these possibilities, it was not only the right but also the duty of our government to take precautions in time—in the event of a military conflict with the United States—in order to balance, if possible, the adherence to our foes of a new enemy. The German minister at Mexico, therefore, was instructed in the middle of January that, in the event of the United States declaring

war, he should offer to the Mexican government an alliance and arrange further details. These instructions, by the way, expressly directed the minister to make no advances to the Mexican government unless he knew for a certainty that America was going to declare war.

"How the American government received information of instructions sent by a secret way to Mexico is not known. It appears, however, that the treachery—and it only must have been treachery, was committed on American territory."

A Central News dispatch from Amsterdam says the Berlin telegram in regard to Secretary Zimmermann's instructions to the German minister in Mexico is semi-official.

Washington, March 3.—Reference by German Foreign Minister Zimmermann to the existence of a Pan-American "plot" is regarded in official circles here as nothing more than a distorted and erroneous understanding, either on the part of the Argentine newspapers or the German foreign office, of some quite open proper efforts made soon after the outbreak of the war and during Secretary Bryan's incumbency, to protect the rights of neutral commerce in the western hemisphere.

Since after the sinking of the American ship Frye and when German raiders and a German war fleet were particularly active on both sides of South America, resulting in the utter demoralization of commerce in that part of the world, some of the diplomatic representatives in Washington of the Latin American countries con- sidered the idea of a joint action to prevent the theater of war from extending into American waters.

The members of the Pan-American council, which meets in Washington quarterly and at times often, appointed a special committee to consider certain propositions advanced by individual ministers to protect the commerce of the Americas, the essential feature being the declaration of a zone about 200 miles wide along the American coast from Cape Horn to Canada, within which no belligerent warships or submarines should be permitted to interfere with merchant ships.

This subject was discussed in various phases for many months in a desultory way at occasional meetings of the council, but as no substantial encouragement was received from the state department here no attempt was made to make any report.

Later, it is recalled here, on the announcement of the German purpose to pursue ruthless submarine warfare, some of the Argentine papers made known the fact that Ambassador Naon had proposed joint action by at least some of the American nations to prevent war between the United States and Germany. It was soon declared, however, by the ambassador himself, that his project had not been conceived by his own government and that he had acted solely on his individual responsibility in broaching it. This movement also came to nothing, so far as known.

President to Take Oath Privately at Capitol Tomorrow

Washington, March 3.—President Wilson will take the oath of office for his second term in his room at the capitol at noon Sunday. It will be administered by Chief Justice White of the Supreme Court. Mr. Wilson plans to go to the capitol shortly before noon to sign bills and therefore decided it would be impracticable to take the oath in the White House as was at first contemplated. Mr. Wilson has decided to take the oath again on Monday in front of the capitol just before he delivers his inaugural address.

GERMAN U BOATS CLAIM 490,000 TONS, HALF OF ESTIMATE, IN A MONTH

London, March 3.—Germany failed by slightly more than a 50 per cent. margin to make good her threat to sink 1,000,000 tons of merchant shipping the first month of unrestricted submarine warfare, according to figures in possession of the Associated Press, the absolute reliability of which is vouched for here. Her submarines, the figures show, only succeeded in sending to the bottom during the month of February, in round numbers, 490,000 tons.

This figure only exceeds by 140,000 tons, it is declared, what the British authorities expected would be sunk during that month if ordinary submarine warfare had been continued. It compares with 346,656 tons

sunk during December and 322,067 tons during January.

Greek Ship, Bound Here For Cargo of Grain, Torpedoed

London, March 3.—Reuters' Telegram Co. says the Greek steamship Proconissos, of 2,769 tons gross, which had been requisitioned by the Greek royalist government to go to America for five thousand tons of grain for the assistance of the royalist population of old Greece, has been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine.